

# HARDLY LIKELY TO REAFFIRM OLD TREATIES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Germany's proposal for a reaffirmation of the old Prussian-American treaties of 1799 and 1828, with a list of added clauses to modernize and extend provisions in relation to the enemy citizens in case of war, has been forwarded formally to the state department by Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister here.

This is the proposition former Ambassador Gerard refused to consider when the German foreign office, after the United States government had broken relations, had sent it to him in the form of a protocol, with the intimation that if he did not attach his signature, Americans in Germany might be held as hostages to insure good treatment of Germans in this country.

Officials familiar in a general way with its nature said today it apparently was so different from the original treaties that it virtually would constitute a new one, and strong doubt was expressed that the United States would enter into negotiations.

Most important among the new provisions suggested by Germany is one expanding the exemption from seizure in case of war between the two countries of "merchants and their effects" of an exemption specifically mentioning enemy ships which are in port at the time of the outbreak of war and which either must be left free in port or given safe conduct to their own ports, presumably in face of a blockade conducted by hostile governments. Also sections are added forbidding internment or restrictions upon the liberty or freedom of movement of enemy nationals, and reaffirming the old provisions allowing merchants nine months to close up their businesses and depart, and guaranteeing the inviolability of patients.

In part, the spirit of the old treaty the United States already has adhered to official statements have been issued at the president's decision, declaring that German warships and submarines would not be seized or used, even in case of war, and that bank deposits and other personal property of Germans also would be immune.

# TO ASK FUNDS TO INVESTIGATE PRICE OF FOODS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Approval for a \$400,000 appropriation will be asked of President Wilson by the federal trade commission and the department of agriculture for the food price investigation they are about to start at his direction. The inquiry will be begun as soon as the money is available and a plan of organization is worked out. It will go deeply into charges of price manipulations and restraints of trade in violations of the anti-trust laws.

At least six months will be required, it was said today, before any sort of report can be made and a year is the estimate of the period necessary for a complete inquiry into the underlying causes of advancing food costs. Already the department of agriculture has gathered a mass of detail concerning production, distribution and consumption of foodstuffs. Data gathered by the department of justice in its cost of living investigation will be turned over to the trade commission of use in the new inquiry.

The trade commission's aim will be to cover every side of the food situation. Its observations will include the work of the farmer, the packer, the commission merchant, the wholesaler and the retailer. Experts will go into every detail of food production, distribution and consumption. A new division will be established, the sole duty of which will be to fix the responsibility for high prices.

Tables prepared within the last few days bearing on food prices for 1916 show that during the year there was a general advance in prices of from ten to 100 per cent. Some of the staple articles and the amount of their price increases are:

Straw 11 per cent; ham 21 per cent; eggs 19 per cent; flour 11 per cent; potatoes 10 per cent; sugar 26 per cent; milk four per cent.

# CREW IS HELD UNTIL STATUS IS DETERMINED

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an urgent protest against their re-imprisonment will be made at once.

A peremptory demand for the release of these prisoners was about the last instruction sent former Ambassador Gerard. Though the boat came into port December 31, its arrival was not reported for many reasons until January 19. Following reports that there were Americans on board, three direct inquiries were made, culminating in a list of sixty-four American sailors held prisoner in Westfalen prison.

Before President Wilson announced the severance of relations with Germany to congress. Immediately afterward, the announcement of a protest against their imprisonment and demand for their release was given out at the state department. The next day came word of their release, and was supposed until today that they were to go out of Germany with the other Americans.

**Asks for Investigation**  
BERLIN, Feb. 12.—By wireless to the Associated Press via Saville, Feb. 12.—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann today informed the Associated Press that he had requested the Swiss government to make an inquiry in Washington regarding the status of the crews of the interned German ships in American ports.

Pending the answer the seventy-two Americans taken by the German navy and brought in by the Yarrowdale, whose release had been agreed to, are being held in Germany, the foreign secretary stated.

During the past week recurring rumors have reached Berlin by way of London in which it was announced that the United States government had sequestered the German ships and interned their crews. No definite official denial having been received, the government was prompted to ask the government of Switzerland to obtain specific information.

In regard to the Yarrowdale prisoners the foreign secretary said:

"These men had been taken off armed

# WORLD'S HEAVIEST BRIDGE NOW SPANS HELL GATE'S TIDES



The steel arch across Hell Gate, the heaviest bridge in existence, will soon be ready for traffic, and then it will be possible for travelers to pass through New York going north and south without any of the inconvenience and delays that have hitherto been unavoidable. The massive span, which represents a sustained mass of 19,000 tons of steel alone, has cost \$12,000,000.

# SHIPS SEIZURE BILL DRASTIC SAYS OWNERS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Committee consideration of the administration bill authorizing commandeering of ships and shipping facilities in emergencies developed today that some of the more drastic provisions of the measure probably will be redrafted before it is brought up for passage.

Chairman Denham and Theodore Brent of the shipping board, which drafted the bill and sent it to congress with the approval of President Wilson, appeared during the day before the senate commerce committee and the house merchant marine committee and gave it as their opinion that the authorizations carried in the measure might be made less sweeping without seriously affecting their usefulness.

The two board members said that during the past few days they had been in consultation with owners of ship yards and with foreign interests, having vessels building in the United States, and pointed out that the board is anxious not to embarrass foreigners who contemplate forming American corporations of operating ships under the American flag. As it now reads the bill would authorize the president in case of war or threatened war to take over any shipbuilding in this country, owned in this country, or under American registry.

It is possible that the section authorizing commandeering of docks, warehouses and other instrumentalities of water commerce also may be changed. The board does not feel that such seizures would be advisable except in a time of actual hostilities. Some members of the congressional committees are under the impression that, on the other hand, that certain authorizations in the bill should not be limited to cases of hostilities or threatened hostilities, but broad standing authority should be given the president so that he will be free to deal with contingencies such as a threatened trade war after the European war.

Mr. Denham and Mr. Brent earnestly urged that the bill be perfected and passed as soon as possible, in order to give the government that same control over shipping as is exercised by European governments.

merchants and their status had been established. They will be liberated just as soon as we learn the fate of the German crews in American ports."

The release of the Yarrowdale prisoners was agreed to with Ambassador Gerard on the eve of the break in relations, but the possibility of the German crews being interned in the United States, prompted the admiralty to rescind the orders liberating the Americans held with the rest of the Yarrowdale prisoners. It is pointed out here that this episode is a further illustration of the menace growing out of lack of facilities and opportunities of free inter-communication by both countries.

Herr Zimmermann reaffirmed his previous statement that the Americans now in Germany would be permitted to move about unmolested and be perfectly free to leave the country whenever they desire, even if the break threatens to reach the ultimate stage. "This intention is based on the impression prevailing here that the United States is not contemplating any steps with regard to German civilians that might compel Germany to reconsider the position she has now definitely taken. These and similar considerations calculated to work out to mutual advantage are said to be incorporated in a modernized draft of the treaty of 1799, which is now awaiting the approval of both governments. The complete text of the revised version has not yet been made public.

**Sailors Are Released**  
HONOLULU, Feb. 12.—Sailors from various German ships taking refuge in Hawaiian waters were released from detention today by United States Immigration Inspector Halsey, acting, he said, under orders from Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Simultaneously charges against officers and men held for alleged destruction of machinery and otherwise damaging the self-interest ships, were dismissed in the federal court at the orders of the United States district attorney, who gave no reason for his action.

# BAUM ARRESTED FOR NOT HAVING LICENSE

Frank Baum, who runs a pool room on West Washington street, was arrested last night by the police on a warrant charging him with running a pool room without a license.

Baum claims that he does not have to comply with the city license laws, as he alleges that he is running a club, named the Aztec club.

The police say that it is Baum's opinion that he comes under the same class as the Arizona club and the Moose home, and that there is no ordinance to apply to him.

# GREEK STEAMER SUNK

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—Lloyd's announces that the Greek steamer Aghios Spyridon, 768 tons, has been sunk by a submarine. Five men have been landed, but the captain and the remainder of the crew were drowned.

# AUTHORIZES ALASKAN ENTRIES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A bill authorizing homestead entries on public lands in Alaska containing coal, oil or gas with a limited patent to the entrant reserving the coal, oil or gas to the United States, was passed tonight by the senate.

# PROPOSALS TO NEGOTIATE ARE FLATLY SPURNED

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policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing unless the German government renounces its assurances of the fourth of May (the Sussex note), and acts upon the assurances.

The state department made public the secretary's reply, together with a memorandum which Mr. Lansing's suggestion Dr. Ritter, the Swiss minister, had prepared last night setting down in writing the suggestions originally transmitted orally. Previously officials had declined to confirm the announcement by the press.

Saturday afternoon that such a proposal had been delivered by Dr. Ritter. The state department gave out a statement as follows:

"In view of the appearance in the newspapers of Feb. 11 of a report that Germany was initiating negotiations with the United States in regard to the submarine warfare, the department of state makes the following statement:

"A suggestion was made orally to the department of state last Saturday afternoon by the minister of Switzerland that the German government is willing to negotiate with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England would not be interfered with. At the request of the secretary of state this suggestion was made in writing and presented to him by the Swiss minister Sunday night.

"The communication is as follows:

"Memorandum:

"The Swiss government has been requested by the German government to say that the latter is now, as before, willing to negotiate, formally or informally with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England will not be broken thereby.

"(Signed) P. RITTER."

"This memorandum was given immediate consideration and the following reply was dispatched today:

"My dear Mr. Minister:

"I am requested by the president to say to you, on acknowledgment of the memorandum which you were kind enough to send me on the 11th inst., that the government of the United States would gladly consider the German government any question it might propose for discussion were it to withdraw its proposition of the 31st of January in which, suddenly and without previous intimation of any kind, it cancelled the assurances which it had given this government on the fourth of May, last; but that it does not feel that it can enter into any discussion with the German government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing unless and until the German government renounces its assurance of the fourth of May and acts upon the assurance.

"No other interchange on this subject has taken place between this government and any other government or person."

In view of the fact that the United States has taken the most energetic course possible short of war to denounce the ruthless submarine warfare, officials of the government regard the German proposal to negotiate while the campaign is in progress as utterly insincere. From the first the move has been looked upon and resented as a piece of propaganda designed to belittle the issue and put the United States into a false position of beligerency.

The question of whether navy guns shall be provided for American ship owners desiring to arm their vessels for defense against submarines has been submitted to President Wilson by the state and navy departments. It is understood that the state department, the government's spokesman on international problems, has recommended that the guns be provided.

There is said to be no authority under which the navy department can actually supply the guns, though there are precedents for the loaning of weapons under bond for their return. Under existing laws only condemned guns and stores can be sold by the navy.

# LINCOLN PRAISE BLENDED WITH WILSON PLEDGE

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government and that our supreme task as a nation is to illustrate the blessings which come through loyalty to law. It was for this that Lincoln stood and today he still stands, the silent sentinel of our history, pleading for the preservation of the precious heritage of popular government."

The time when Lincoln lived in this rugged region was recalled by General Coleman DuPont of Delaware, in presiding today at the celebration.

"It would be too much to say that any American boy can rise to Lincoln's

height," said he. "Let us all fervently hope that no crisis shall ever come to pass that shall call for another Lincoln. But here are facts that should spur and inspire every young man of today. Lincoln was not a youthful prodigy; he was neither precocious nor angelic. He was not divinely gifted. He was just a plain American boy, plainer than most, at the beginning of his career. Born where he was hard and comfortless, he had neither luck nor circumstances in his favor. He had to become a crutch, and his success came through the discipline of toil. He put his foot on adversity and rose to opportunity. He did what any American boy can do and ought to do, make the most of life's chance."

"The people of these great Cumberland hills are of the stock from which Lincoln sprang, and among the cabins in these rugged fastnesses are youths whose lives now parallel his early days. The paths of commerce, of commerce, yes, pride, in these mountaineers. And we should encourage them in the effort they are making, so apparent here at Lincoln Memorial University, to acquire an education as Lincoln acquired it, by painstaking and persevering struggle and sacrifice."

"This college is doing a wonderful work, and an even more wonderful future is before it. The paths of commerce, I might say of progress, now circle around it, and avoid it, even as in Lincoln's day, but the road builders who are linking states and cities with broad highways from coast to coast will one day come upon it, and the miracle will be wrought. The southern mountains will be reclaimed; Lincoln's people will have their chance; the pure American blood will pulse with a new patriotic fervor and the nation will find here in these fastnesses a treasure house of civil, moral and political wealth for the enriching of our civilization."

**Eulogies in Congress**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Although congress continued its session throughout Lincoln's birthday at work on the congested legislative program, eulogies to the liberator were delivered in both senate and house and many members attended a memorial service tonight.

Senator Lewis, speaking in the senate, declared that in the present international crisis the issue involved is the same issue of liberty and justice which Lincoln gave to America. In the house the Gettysburg address was read and Representative Dill and Chipfield made eulogistic addresses. At the meeting tonight former Speaker Cannon related his personal reminiscences of Lincoln.

"Lincoln and America," Senator Lewis predicted, would be the shrine to which the world would turn after the great war for a new dedication of soul to the principles of democracy.

"Today in this crisis, pending between the United States and lands of Europe," he said, "the issue before the world is the issue which Lincoln gave to America—the right of man to exercise liberty of action, freedom of intercourse, and to enjoy justice from all."

If in this day we hear civilization pleading in the name of God that the century now reeling in death grapple of Christianity with barbarism shall halt in its crumbling of kingdoms and crushing of empires, we in the republic of America are not without consolation in the presence of this world's catastrophe. In this satanic war we behold the coming transformation. It is to be the republic of America—the realized dream of the democracy of man."

# Naturalized Citizens Celebrate

DENVER, Feb. 12.—Over a hundred recently naturalized citizens, many of them students of the city's cases at the B. F. Goodrich branch, participated in a Lincoln day celebration here tonight.

**On Lincoln's Rostrum**  
COLLEGE, Feb. 12.—Standing on the same rostrum on which Lincoln stood 56 years ago tomorrow, as he was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated president, former Governor James E. Campbell tonight addressed a joint session of the Ohio General Assembly on the life of Abraham Lincoln.

The speaker, cast his first vote for Lincoln. Referring to the present crisis Campbell said the people of Ohio who do not stand behind the president now will be in as great contempt as were Tories of '76 and the copperheads of '61.

# FOOD CONDITIONS IN GERMANY HAVE CHANGED LATELY

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to sell a fractional part of their stock, but only two cans on each bread card. Permission to sell a further part is expected to be granted again soon, but the dealers are to be compelled to open each can before selling it, so as to force the buyers to consume it at once and not hoard it.

The weekly allowance of meat of all kinds in Greater Berlin municipalities runs from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 ounces. The cheapest varieties cost about 80 cents a pound; the dearest 72 cents.

One of the most serious deprivations continues to be the lack of fats and oils. The weekly allowance of butter and margarine together is a little less than three ounces a person. Oil is so expensive that it is out of the reach of the great majority. The Associated Press correspondent, paid \$2.12 for about two-thirds of a pint of hazel nut oil to be used for frying. Goose fat costs \$4.80 a can of 17 3/5 ounces, and is the only fat, except vegetable oils, that can be bought without a card.

This insufficiency of fats in the daily ration shows itself in an almost constant

feeling of hunger. The correspondent, experiencing this himself in the first days of his visit, remarked on "I feel hungry all the time," said the person addressed. Extending his investigations, the correspondent heard similar expressions from all sides. The more bitter complaints came from soldiers at home. When the writer last visited the front, in July, the men's rations were ample in every respect, and there is no reason to believe the same is not true today. The soldier at home thus notices the difference more keenly than do those who have had gradually to accustom themselves to one deprivation after another.

There is a deadly monotony about meals in the household. Breakfast generally consists of rolls, marmalade (often made of pumpkins) and a decoction of roast acorns, rye, chicory and what not that goes by the name of coffee. There is no real coffee left. Some tea at high prices still is to be had but the poorer people drink a brew of Linden blossoms, raspberry leaves, or leaves of other shrubs or trees. For the "second breakfast" there is dry bread.

Dinner generally consists of boiled potatoes with salt, some kind of boiled vegetable, and, on perhaps two days of the week, a tiny piece of meat. Fish takes the place of meat on other days, unless one can buy a goose at \$1.50 a pound (they cost \$2 a pound just before Christmas) a duck at \$1.44 a pound, a turkey at \$1.32 a pound, or a hen at \$1.08 to \$1.29 a pound. Comparatively the same comes on the markets, apparently going to the hotels and restaurants.

Supper is the problem in the average household. Generally there are no potatoes left over from noon, and if there are, there is no fat in which to fry them. The usual supper before the war consisted of cold meats, sausage, cheese, bread and butter and beer. There is no meat, no cheese and no sausage, no butter on four or five days of the week, no more bottled beer and many saloonkeepers refuse to sell beer to be consumed off the premises. The beer, moreover, is all but undrinkable. There remains then only bread and fish, fresh, smoked, dried or canned. And here the problem of cost is added to that of monotony. The writer paid in Berlin \$1.20 a pound for ordinary lake trout and 34 cents a pound for small fresh water bass. Dried, salted fish costs 34 cents a pound and smoked eel costs \$3 to \$3.50 a pound, and boiled shrimps are 72 cents. Once in every four or five weeks the city authorities place on the market small tins of sardines, one of which may be bought on presentation of the municipal "Lebensmittelkarte" or provision card. Each family, no matter of how many members, has only one of these cards. The sardines thus sold may be had for about 48 cents for the small tin. In the open market they cost from 67 cents for sardines in tomato sauce to 72 cents for sardines in oil. One smoked herring, from six to eight inches long, costs 20 to 22 cents. A can of alleged shredded veal bought by the correspondent was more than half gelatine and cost 72 cents. Its gross weight was a pound.

Pepper costs \$6 a pound and small tins of H. H. Sacharine dissolved in water has taken the place of sugar for sweetening coffee and tea in private homes as well as restaurants. Milk is ordinarily available in limited quantities only for invalids and very aged and small children.

# AMERICAN RELIEF WORKERS ORDERED OUT BY GERMANY

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ate with another neutral relief organization as soon as one is formed to administer the work. Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, said here tonight.

After addressing a meeting in the interest of the fund, Mr. Hoover learned of the announcement from London that the American relief workers would be withdrawn from Belgium and northern France. He said he thought they would go to Holland and set up temporary headquarters there.

The American evacuation does not mean immediate lack of food for those who have been cared for, although the commission has automatically stopped the movement of further supplies from Amsterdam to other points, Mr. Hoover stated.

"There is \$25,000,000 worth of food now stored in warehouses in the various districts which have been active," said Mr. Hoover. "It is equivalent to a six weeks' supply. This food is in charge of Belgian officials and they will be authorized to administer its distribution until another organization steps in to take over the work."

"If the Germans do not interfere with the Belgian administration and

allow it to go uninterrupted meanwhile allowing time and opportunity for another neutral group to control the relief there is no reason why the relief work should not go on indefinitely."

Mr. Hoover stated that negotiations looking to the formation of another organization of citizens of one of several neutral countries were now going on. In the meantime, unless the preliminary steps were protracted, he thought the Belgians would not suffer any hardships.

# VILLA FORCE ENCAMPS NEAR U. S. TERRITORY

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fare lately burning railway bridges and making raids in the Casas Grandes region.

Government agents here received a report tonight that Jose Ynez Salazar, the ranking leader of the Villa forces in the section that General Pershing has just withdrawn from, is on his way to the border to get ammunition. It is reported that despite the government's watchfulness, considerable supplies of cartridges are being passed from American territory into Mexico.

A work train that went to Guzman, eighty miles southwest from Juarez on the Mexico Northwestern railway, returned to Juarez late today and reported that there were no signs of rebels in the neighborhood, although near the station a large number of dead bodies of Carranza soldiers, killed in the raid on that point last week were lying unburied.

# Salazar On the Move

DOUGLAS, Feb. 12.—General Jose Ynez Salazar at the head of twenty-three hundred followers was moving westward from Ascension, Chih., Friday afternoon, according to a message received here by mining men from Columbus, N. M., late today. Mining companies in the possible danger zone in eastern Sonora were warned today.

The Carranza forces in Agua Prieta today were augmented by the arrival of several hundred. Approximately 1,500 under General Arnulfo Gomez are reported en route to Agua Prieta.

Consul Leveque applied to the United States government today for permission to send one thousand women and children, families of members of the Sonora punitive expedition, from Douglas to Juarez by special train, in bond.

Six cowboys, believed to be Mexicans, are under arrest together with five hundred head of cattle they were driving toward the border south of Hachita, N. M., according to an official message received in Agua Prieta from Major Patricio Garcia, commander of the Mexican border patrol. He now is en route to Agua Prieta, with the prisoners and cattle, he said.

Garcia said the men were trying to drive the cattle across the international boundary without paying duty. He and his force of fifty men were attacked twice by a large party of American and Mexican cowboys he reported, but repulsed both attacks, driving the cowboys back to New Mexico soil.

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# F. R. Carroll, new District Manager B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., with headquarters in San Francisco, previously Branch Manager, Los Angeles

# Mr. Carroll in conference with Los Angeles Branch department heads previous to his departure

# Mr. C. E. Cook, called to a high post in Goodrich home office, and who is succeeded by Mr. Carroll

The announcement that Mr. F. R. Carroll has been promoted to district manager of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company in charge of the Pacific Coast district with headquarters in San Francisco, has been received in Los Angeles with little surprise by those who have followed Mr. Carroll's career since he took charge of the Goodrich branch in Los Angeles about six years ago, have frequently predicted that a larger field for his activities must be anticipated. His many friends here are glad to know of this recognition of his ability.

Mr. Carroll is an enthusiast particularly insofar as Goodrich products are concerned and this quality combined with his energetic, aggressive yet tactful management has attributed much to his splendid success. While young in years, his strong judgment and keen insight into local conditions and his quickness to see and grasp opportunities for extending the sales of the Goodrich line has easily placed him among the most successful branch managers in the Goodrich organization.

Mr. Carroll is a strong advocate of advertising and believes that much of the success of the Goodrich company is due to its widespread publicity

backed; of course, by goods of real merit, and its policies of fair treatment and fair prices to the customer.

Mr. C. E. Cook, formerly Pacific coast manager in San Francisco for the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company, has been called to Akron, Ohio, to assume a high post in the central organization. Mr. Cook during his service on the coast proved himself a most valuable official, and through his genial, pleasing personality made innumerable friends along the coast who are congratulating him upon his promotion.

Mr. Carroll took up his headquarters in San Francisco succeeding Mr. Cook on February 1st. His territory will include all of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and portions of Idaho and Wyoming, besides Australia, China, Japan and the Hawaiian Islands.

The Los Angeles branch organization tendered Mr. Carroll a loyalty banquet at the Alexandria on the night of January 26th at which time he was presented with a handsome watch as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his men. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Carroll very graciously acknowledged the gift, and in a voice which told of his deep appreciation he

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The announcement that Mr. F. R. Carroll has been promoted to district manager of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company in charge of the Pacific Coast district with headquarters in San Francisco, has been received in Los Angeles with little surprise by those who have followed Mr. Carroll's career since he took charge of the Goodrich branch in Los Angeles about six years ago, have frequently predicted that a larger field for his activities must be anticipated. His many friends here are glad to know of this recognition of his ability.

Mr. Carroll is an enthusiast particularly insofar as Goodrich products are concerned and this quality combined with his energetic, aggressive yet tactful management has attributed much to his splendid success. While young in years, his strong judgment and keen insight into local conditions and his quickness to see and grasp opportunities for extending the sales of the Goodrich line has easily placed him among the most successful branch managers in the Goodrich organization.

Mr. Carroll is a strong advocate of advertising and believes that much of the success of the Goodrich company is due to its widespread publicity

backed; of course, by goods of real merit, and its policies of fair treatment and fair prices to the customer. Mr. C. E. Cook, formerly Pacific coast manager in San Francisco for the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company, has been called to Akron, Ohio, to assume a high post in the central organization. Mr. Cook during his service on the coast proved himself a most valuable official, and through his genial, pleasing personality made innumerable friends along the coast who are congratulating him upon his promotion.

Mr. Carroll took up his headquarters in San Francisco succeeding Mr. Cook on February 1st. His territory will include all of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and portions of Idaho and Wyoming, besides Australia, China, Japan and the Hawaiian Islands.

The Los Angeles branch organization tendered Mr. Carroll a loyalty banquet at the Alexandria on the night of January 26th at which time he was presented with a handsome watch as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his men. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Carroll very graciously acknowledged the gift, and in a voice which told of his deep appreciation he

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